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U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURT
NORTHERN DIST. OF CA.
SANTA ROSA, CA.

Gerald Armstrong
715 Sir Francis Drake Boulevard
San Anselmo, CA 94960
(415)456-8450
In Propria Persona

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

In re

GERALD ARMSTRONG,

Debtor

CHURCH OF SCIENTOLOGY
INTERNATIONAL, a California non-
profit religious corporation,

Plaintiff,

v.

GERALD ARMSTRONG,

Defendant.

) Case No. 95-10911 aj

) Chapter 7

) Adv. No. 95-1164

) GERALD ARMSTRONG'S
) AMENDED ANSWER

INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff Scientology organization has been judicially declared paranoid and schizophrenic. Scientology's paranoia and schizophrenia are a reflection of its founder L. Ron Hubbard. Hubbard was judicially declared to be a pathological liar, greedy, lustful of power, vindictive, and aggressive against persons he perceived as disloyal or hostile. Out of his paranoia and schizophrenia, Hubbard concocted and adopted a philosophy and practice of opportunistic hatred as his way of dealing with persons so perceived. Out of his paranoia and schizophrenia

1 Hubbard targeted and labelled persons so perceived "suppressive
2 persons," (or "SPs") and "enemies." At a certain point Hubbard
3 called his philosophy and practice of opportunistic hatred, "fair
4 game," and he formed an organization, which he called a "church,"
5 to carry out his "fair game" intentions, plans, programs,
6 operations and orders. He used the resources and personnel of
7 the Scientology organization to carry out antisocial and criminal
8 acts against individuals and groups designated as "enemies."
9 Hubbard's "fair game" policy, which has been several times
10 judicially condemned, states: "ENEMY - SP Order. Fair game. May
11 be deprived of property or injured by any means by any
12 Scientologist without the discipline of the Scientologist. May
13 be tricked, sued or lied to or destroyed." Out of his paranoia
14 and schizophrenia Hubbard further instructed his "church" to use
15 society's legal systems to harass and ruin perceived "SPs" or
16 "enemies." It has been judicially declared that his Scientology
17 organization has a history of violating and abusing its own
18 members' civil rights, and harassing and abusing those persons
19 not in the organization whom it perceives as enemies. It has
20 been judicially declared that the Scientology organization is
21 fully capable of intimidation or other physical or psychological
22 abuse if it suits their ends. Hubbard and Scientology, while
23 knowing that defendant Armstrong was neither an "SP" nor an
24 "enemy," as said terms are used and defined in Scientology's
25 policies, orders and other writings, so labelled him, and
26 subjected him to "fair game" until Hubbard died in 1986.
27 Scientology's new leader David Miscavige has continued its "fair
28 game" doctrine until the present, and his Scientology
organization continues to the present to label and target

1 Armstrong as an "SP," an "enemy," and "fair game." The instant
2 complaint by Scientology is the product of Miscavige's and
3 Scientology's paranoia and schizophrenia manifested in their
4 "fair game" doctrine and attacks. Miscavige and Scientology have
5 known throughout the time period covered by the matters herein of
6 the judicial condemnation of "fair game." Miscavige and
7 Scientology are harassing Armstrong with judicial enforcement of
8 an illegal and evil contract, his signature on which they
9 obtained by extortion, fraud and the abuse of his common decency
10 and trust. From the time of signing of said contract to the
11 present, Miscavige and Scientology have subjected Armstrong to a
12 campaign of covert and overt character assassination (which
13 Scientology calls "black propaganda"), stalking, threat, lies and
14 litigation. Scientology has a reputation in its legal affairs
15 for dirty tricks, threat, dishonesty, deception, attrition and
16 overwhelm which is widely known and feared by this country's
17 attorneys and by the media. Scientology also has a widely known
18 reputation for using bullying and dishonest private investigators
19 to harass perceived opponents pursuant to "fair game" and for
20 shielding their aggressive and corrupt activities behind the work
21 product privilege of corrupt attorneys. All of Armstrong's
22 actions which Scientology claims are breaches of its "contract"
23 were in logical, legal response to Miscavige's and Scientology's
24 dangerous and damaging "fair game" activities. Armstrong's
25 actions have all been justified and privileged, and Scientology
26 has not been damaged in any way by his actions. The instant
27 complaint is one part of Miscavige's and Scientology's program to
28 misuse the legal system to harass and ruin Armstrong.

Miscavige's and Scientology's misuse of the legal system is one

1 front in their war on Armstrong, the purpose of which is his
2 demise. This is not a purpose for which the legal system and the
3 nation's courts may be used.

4 For the fleeting illusion of power and wealth Hubbard sold
5 his soul to the world's dark force of evil. Out of his paranoia
6 and schizophrenia Hubbard considered himself anti-Christ and
7 devised an anti-Christian philosophy and organization to achieve
8 his anti-Christian goals of world power and wealth. Armstrong is
9 a Christian. Armstrong believes he has been called by God to
10 bring His Light to Scientology's benighted and enslaved souls.
11 Armstrong believes his experiences are God's and that he cannot
12 be silenced by man's courts concerning his experiences or about
13 Scientology's dark, secret and anti-Christian nature. Armstrong
14 believes that Scientology is dangerous to himself, others, to
15 wisdom, and to goodness itself, and that Scientology's
16 dangerousness is reduced by bringing its dark, secret and anti-
17 Christian nature to light, and by not succumbing to the threat
18 and of its evil "fair game" doctrine.

19 HISTORY

20 Armstrong was in Scientology from 1969 through 1981.
21 Throughout those years he believed Hubbard's and Scientology's
22 public representations about their history, credentials,
23 research, and benevolent intentions. Armstrong accepted
24 Hubbard's and Scientology's guarantees of higher intelligence,
25 greater freedom, increased abilities and elevated ethics that
26 they made for their psychological processing, or "auditing."
27 Armstrong gave Hubbard and Scientology his allegiance, support
28 and life, which Hubbard and Scientology, out of their paranoia
and schizophrenia, systematically and callously abused.

1 From 1971 through 1981 Armstrong was in the Sea
2 Organization, one of the two administration and power arms
3 through which Hubbard controlled Scientology around the world.
4 The other power arm of Scientology that Hubbard used to maintain
5 control was the Guardian's Office, headed by his wife Mary Sue
6 Hubbard. Armstrong worked with Hubbard for four years on his
7 ship, the "Apollo," and held the positions of public relations
8 officer, legal officer and intelligence officer. Armstrong later
9 was in charge of Hubbard's telex and mail traffic at a base in
10 Florida, and then Hubbard's household staff at a base in southern
11 California. Throughout his Sea Org experience Armstrong gained a
12 knowledge of organization structure, function, control, finances,
13 personnel, policies and operations. During 1980 and 1981
14 Armstrong assembled an archive of Hubbard's personal records,
15 correspondence and writings of all kinds, and did the research
16 for a Hubbard biography. Armstrong provided Hubbard's personal
17 archive materials to non-Scientologist writer Omar V. Garrison
18 who had been contracted to write the biography.

19 Through his study of Hubbard's archive, and the
20 integration of his knowledge and experiences gained throughout
21 his years in Scientology, Armstrong discovered and documented the
22 fact that Hubbard and Scientology had systematically and
23 callously lied in their public representations about their
24 history, credentials, research, benevolent intentions, and
25 guarantees for auditing. Armstrong discovered and documented the
26 facts that Hubbard claimed to be a civil engineer and nuclear
27 physicist who excelled in his university education; yet he had
28 actually failed his few courses in physics and dropped out of
university without completing his second year. Armstrong

1 discovered and documented the facts that Hubbard claimed that it
2 was a matter of medical record that he had twice been pronounced
3 dead; yet no such incidents had happened beyond Hubbard's
4 admitted nitrous oxide hallucination of his death during a tooth
5 extraction. Armstrong discovered and documented the facts that
6 Hubbard claimed that his naval service was glorious, that he had
7 been crippled and blinded in action, and that he had cured
8 himself at the war's end of his battle wounds with his new mental
9 technology "Dianetics;" yet Hubbard's naval career was something
10 different from glorious, he was not crippled nor blinded in
11 action, he feigned his medical conditions to get out of the
12 service and to obtain a disability pension, and, decades after he
13 claimed to have cured himself and, to everyone's amazement, have
14 been given a perfect score on a mental and physical tests, he
15 continued to draw a disability pension for his feigned injuries.

16
17 Armstrong discovered that Hubbard lied about his family,
18 including falsely denying his bigamous second marriage and the
19 paternity of his second daughter. Armstrong discovered that
20 Hubbard, while claiming to have been sent by the US Navy into a
21 black magic ring to break it up, had actually been a participant
22 in the black magic cult and its rituals, including a blood
23 ritual. Armstrong discovered that Hubbard, while claiming to
24 have based and developed Scientology on his pure scientific
25 research, had actually based and developed it on his decision
26 for, and use of, neo-satanic power, for which he had joined the
27 black magic cult, then headed by the "great beast," Aleister
28 Crowley.

Armstrong discovered that Hubbard's claims of altruistic

1 and benevolent motives, that, e.g., he, his philosophy and
2 organization were working to free mankind, were false. When
3 starting Dianetics and Scientology Hubbard programmed himself
4 with the command that all men were his slaves, and through the
5 ensuing years treated them as such. Armstrong discovered that
6 Hubbard was greedy, lustful of power, vindictive, and aggressive
7 against persons he perceived as disloyal or hostile. Armstrong
8 discovered that contrary to Hubbard's and Scientology's
9 assertions that Hubbard received no money from Scientology and
10 was paid less than an average staff member, Hubbard had control
11 of all Scientology monies and bank accounts and had unilaterally
12 transferred many millions of dollars to his own accounts.

13 Armstrong discovered that Hubbard's and Scientology's system
14 of "ethics" and "justice" procedures, were neither ethical nor
15 just, but was really a kangaroo court system which served
16 Hubbard's purposes of maintaining ironfisted, dictatorial
17 control, obliterating any criticism, and keeping staff members
18 and Scientologists in fear and suppressed. Armstrong discovered
19 that Hubbard's promise of an increase in intelligence quotient of
20 one point per hour of auditing was false (Armstrong had by then
21 had over one thousand hours) and that in fact the further one
22 went on in Scientology the less intelligent one became.

23 Armstrong discovered that contrary to Hubbard's and Scientology's
24 promise of the sanctity and confidentiality of statements made by
25 people being audited, these statements were not kept confidential
26 but could be and were used by Hubbard and Scientology to control
27 and harm the people if it served Hubbard's and Scientology's
28 antisocial purpose.

Armstrong discovered that Hubbard's and Scientology's

1 promise of higher ethical standards as a result of undergoing
2 auditing and adherence to Scientology was false and that auditing
3 and Scientology produced in the adherents who had risen to the
4 apex of its oranizational pyramid dishonesty, stupidity,
5 antisocialness and aggressiveness. Armstrong discovered that
6 contrary to Hubbard's and Scientology's assertion that auditing
7 and other Scientology practices kept families together and
8 improved marital relations, in fact they turned parents and their
9 children against each other and broke families apart. Armstrong
10 discovered that contrary to Hubbard's and Scientology's assertion
11 that auditing made people sane and able, cured diseases such as
12 cancer and guaranteed superior physical health, there was in fact
13 an inordinate number of suicides and psychotic episodes among
14 people who had been audited and all auditees were generally
15 delusional. Scientologists were as sick and died of cancer and
16 other diseases as readily as anyone else, and were generally
17 unhealthy. Armstrong discovered that Hubbard himself was
18 addicted to drugs, in poor physical health, and often
19 pathologically sullen or enraged, and Armstrong knew that Hubbard
20 and Scientology hid these conditions from the world. Armstrong
21 discovered that rather than admitting the damage and failures of
22 auditing Hubbard and Scientology attacked any critics and
23 attacked the persons who had been damaged. Armstrong discovered
24 that Hubbard had relabeled his "psychotherapy" a "religion" to
25 avoid having to make good on his "scientific guarantees."
26 Hubbard called this idea the "religion angle."

27 Armstrong discovered that Hubbard and Scientology
28 consistently lied in judicial proceedings and required that their
adherents lie for them, including lying about Hubbard's control

1 of Scientology, his control of Scientology funds, his control of
2 the Guardian's Office intelligence operations(11 GO staff,
3 including Mary Sue Hubbard, were convicted of Federal crimes and
4 sentenced to prison as a result of an FBI raid on Scientology's
5 intelligence bureaus in 1977) organization structure, the
6 organization's ability to communicate with Hubbard, their
7 intentions, and neo-satanic origins, attitude and practices.
8 Armstrong discovered that Hubbard and Scientology, rather than
9 face the truth about their origins, attitude and practices,
10 sought to subvert the justice system through dirty tricks, lies,
11 threat, deception, attrition and overwhelm.

12 Armstrong discovered that he had been brainwashed by Hubbard
13 and Scientology, and that Scientologists everywhere are subjected
14 to the identical brainwashing. Armstrong discovered that he had
15 been cruelly abused by Hubbard and Scientology, and that
16 Scientologists everywhere are similarly abused. Armstrong
17 discovered that Hubbard and Scientology uses a system of
18 punishment, fear, control of language, control of information,
19 control of environment, time and human contact, electronic-
20 assisted interrogations, imprisonment, and control of thought,
21 which is able to achieve complete dominion over the minds and
22 lives of Scientologists to their detriment. It brings them to
23 support, defend and give their lives to the very spiritless
24 system which hates them and means them harm. Armstrong
25 discovered that the truth concerning Hubbard's and Scientology's
26 origins, history, actual intentions, practices, operations and
27 efficacy was kept from Scientologists, and that anyone who sought
28 to bring that truth to Scientologists was ruthlessly attacked.

When Armstrong sought while inside to have Scientology

1 correct its lies and abuses he was threatened and attacked. He
2 left Scientology and was declared an "SP" and became "fair game."
3 Hubbard's and Scientology's black propaganda "SP Declare" on
4 Armstrong falsely accused him of crimes and lying about Hubbard.
5 Hubbard personally ordered that Armstrong be destroyed.
6 Armstrong contacted Boston attorney Michael J. Flynn. Armstrong
7 obtained documents from Garrison which he thought would be needed
8 to defend himself, and he sent these to Flynn.

9 From 1982 through 1984 Scientology's "fair game" acts toward
10 Armstrong included spying on him and his wife; hiring private
11 investigators to spy on and harass them; having a private
12 investigator assault Armstrong, and another hit him with a car
13 and attempt to involve him in a freeway "accident;" suing him;
14 attempting to have him falsely charged with theft; subjecting him
15 to a black propaganda and stalking campaign. Armstrong filed a
16 cross-complaint against Scientology for fraud and intentional
17 infliction of emotional distress.

18 In 1984, following a thirty day trial in Los Angeles
19 Superior Court, a decision was rendered by Judge Paul G.
20 Breckenridge, Jr. in Armstrong's favor in Scientology's case from
21 which his cross-complaint had been severed. This decision, which
22 was affirmed on appeal in 1991, is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

23 After the 1984 trial through 1986 Scientology's "fair game"
24 acts toward Armstrong included a Scientology private investigator
25 threatening to murder him; filing false contempt of court charges
26 against him; attempting to have the FBI charge him based on false
27 information; attempting to have the Los Angeles District Attorney
28 bring charges against him based on false information; culling and
disseminating his statements made in auditing; paying agents to

1 write false affidavits against him; using his friends to set him
2 up in a covert intelligence operation; illegally videotaping him;
3 attempting to entrap him in commission of a crime; subjecting him
4 to further black propaganda, including international publications
5 falsely accusing Armstrong of crimes against humanity.

6 Scientology also subjected attorney Flynn to years of "fair
7 game," which included suing him or his office more than a dozen
8 times; infiltrating his office; threatening his career and
9 family; paying known criminals for declarations falsely accusing
10 him of crimes; framing him with a crime; attempting his
11 assassination; and subjecting him to an international stalking
12 and black propaganda campaign.

13 In late 1986, out of desperation to get away from the threat
14 of Scientology's "fair game" operations, Flynn agreed with
15 Scientology to a "global settlement" of all of the cases in which
16 he was then involved against the organization, including
17 Armstrong's cross-complaint, then set for trial at the beginning
18 of 1987. Flynn was to be paid a lump sum which he was to divide
19 between his clients and himself. Armstrong agreed to a monetary
20 figure with Flynn to settle his cross-complaint. Scientology and
21 Flynn worked out and agreed to the language of the settlement
22 documents before Armstrong, who was then working for Flynn, was
23 shown any papers. Armstrong was flown from Boston to Los
24 Angeles, and other Flynn clients were flown to Los Angeles for
25 the settlement, before Armstrong saw the documents he was
26 expected to sign, and was told by Flynn that Scientology would
27 not change the documents. Armstrong was broken hearted when he
28 read the settlement documents. He had not been involved in any
negotiations or settlement discussions, and he felt ganged up on.

1 He protested to Flynn that it was impossible to live by the
2 settlement contract; that he would not agree to the \$50,000 per
3 statement liquidated damages clause; that the contract was just
4 more "fair game." Flynn stated to Armstrong in response to
5 Armstrong's protest that the settlement contract "isn't worth the
6 paper it's printed on;" that Armstrong couldn't "contract away
7 [his] constitutional rights;" that "it's unenforceable." Flynn
8 pointed out to Armstrong the clauses concerning Armstrong's
9 dismissal of his cross-complaint and his release of Scientology
10 up to that date; and Flynn told Armstrong, "That's what they're
11 paying you for." Flynn said that all of his clients, some twenty
12 people, were depending on Armstrong to sign; that most had
13 already signed and if Armstrong didn't sign everyone would be
14 subjected to more "fair game;" that Scientology had ruined
15 Flynn's marriage and life and he had to get out of the
16 litigation; that Scientology would continue to make Armstrong's
17 life miserable. Flynn said that Scientology had promised to
18 cease all "fair game" attacks on Armstrong and everyone else, and
19 that the purpose of the settlement contracts was to give
20 Scientology the opportunity they said they needed to "turn over a
21 new leaf." In order to relieve everyone involved from the threat
22 of "fair game," to give Scientology the opportunity they said
23 they needed to reform, and because of his faith in God, and the
24 confirmation by Flynn that the "contract" was unenforceable,
25 Armstrong did go through the spectacle of a videotaped signing.

26 Following the settlement, and before Armstrong responded in
27 any way, Scientology continued to subject him to "fair game,"
28 including filing affidavits accusing him of crimes and of being
an agent provocateur of the United States government; publishing

1 distorted versions of his Scientology history; using documents
2 which Scientology had requested be sealed in the Armstrong case
3 to attack him; distributing copies of edited versions of the
4 illegal videotapes of Armstrong to the media internationally; and
5 threatening him six times with being sued if he responded to any
6 attacks. Scientology also continued to subject other people to
7 "fair game," in violation of its promise through Flynn that it
8 was ceasing all "fair game" activities.

9 Armstrong attempted to live by the spirit of settlement, and
10 although deeply saddened and threatened by Scientology's
11 continuing attacks had not responded, but had tried to live his
12 life away from the Scientology "fair game" war. Armstrong wrote,
13 drew, had remarkable ideas, and formed The Gerald Armstrong
14 Corporation with wonderful hopes and great expectations. In late
15 1989, however, after a series of threats from Scientology lawyer
16 Lawrence Heller following Armstrong's being served with a
17 deposition subpoena in a case against the organization, Armstrong
18 concluded that he had to do something to defend himself, and to
19 correct what he saw as an obstruction of justice, which the
20 settlement contracts and Scientology's enforcement thereof were
21 working in the legal arena. Heller threatened Armstrong that if
22 Armstrong testified about his knowledge of Hubbard and
23 Scientology, even though Armstrong had been subpoenaed to testify,
24 Scientology would consider such testimony a breach of the
25 "contract" and would sue him. Armstrong researched his rights
26 and responsibilities and concluded that he had a duty to oppose
27 known obstruction of justice. Armstrong petitioned the
28 California Court of Appeal to be able to file a response in the
appeal Scientology had been able to maintain from the

1 Breckenridge decision. Armstrong's filings in the Court of
2 Appeal in 1990 contain his declaration detailing Scientology's
3 post-settlement torts and violations. The Court of Appeal
4 granted Armstrong's petition, he filed a respondent's brief, and
5 the Court affirmed Breckenridge. Following the California
6 Supreme Court's denial of review, Scientology filed a motion in
7 the Court of Appeal to seal the record on appeal. Armstrong
8 opposed the motion, and the Court of Appeal denied it. The
9 complete trial transcript, which contains ten days of Armstrong's
10 testimony about his Scientology experiences up to 1984, is a
11 public document.

12 In August, 1990 Armstrong was greatly moved by the buildup
13 in the Middle East toward war, and the general condition of man.
14 Armstrong prayed to God for guidance as to what he should do, and
15 received the word of God to give away his worldly wealth.
16 Armstrong gave his possessions to those whom he believed had a
17 need for them as put in his heart by God, forgave debts owed to
18 him, and determined to go where God would have him go and do what
19 God would have him do; which he believed was to help where his
20 help was asked for. For the next year God had Armstrong, inter
21 alia, offer himself to resolve the Middle East conflict, do some
22 house painting and carpentry work, deal with the pending appeal,
23 attempt to correct Scientology's subversion of the legal system,
24 agree to help the victims of Scientology who asked for his help,
25 and offer himself to resolve the Scientology conflict in which he
26 had been drawn by Scientology's attacks.

27 Scientology's "fair game" attacks on Armstrong following his
28 responding in Scientology's appeal of the Breckenridge decision
include, but are not limited to, secretly videotaping him; suing

1 him four times; attempting to have him jailed for contempt of
2 court based on Scientology's mischaracterization of his actions
3 and manufactured charges; filing declarations in various courts
4 containing false charges, and using the settlement agreement to
5 prevent him from responding or punish him for responding; using a
6 paid agent to spread the false rumor that Armstrong has AIDS;
7 disseminating to the media packs of black propaganda which
8 provide Scientology's false version of Armstrong's experiences,
9 including lies that he testified falsely at trial in 1984, that
10 he has adopted a degraded lifestyle, that he is connected to a
11 referral agency for kidnapping, that his defense in the 1984
12 trial was a sham and a fraud, that the Los Angeles Police
13 Department authorized videotaping Armstrong, that he wanted to
14 plant fabricated documents in Scientology files and tell the IRS
15 to conduct a raid, that he wanted to plunder Scientology for his
16 own financial gain, that he never intended to stick to the terms
17 of the settlement agreement, that Armstrong's motives are money
18 and power, that he was incompetent as a researcher, that he
19 perjured himself about surrendering documents to the court, that
20 he wanted to orchestrate a coup in which members of the US
21 government would wrest control of Scientology; publishing black
22 propaganda about Armstrong without stating its source which
23 provide Scientology's false version of Armstrong's experiences
24 including the lies that Armstrong was formerly a heavy drug
25 pusher, that a Marin Independent Journal photo showed him in the
26 nude, that he is psychotic and lives in a delusory world;
27 charging falsely in a letter to the press that Armstrong had
28 distinguished himself by posing naked in a newspaper; attempting
to cause Armstrong trouble with the IRS by writing black

1 propaganda letters about him; distributing packs of black
2 propaganda which attack his lawyer, Ford Greene, and Judge
3 Breckenridge.

4 Armstrong has worked with attorney Greene since August,
5 1991. Throughout that period Scientology has attempted by overt
6 means through misuse of the courts and by covert means to prevent
7 him from working with Greene and from defending himself.

8 Scientology employed a covert operative, whom Scientology had
9 infiltrated into Greene's office, to develop a black propaganda
10 attack that Armstrong and Greene were involved in a homosexual
11 relationship.

12 Throughout its legal attacks on Armstrong Scientology has
13 proclaimed that with the settlement contract it sought peace.
14 Scientology also interprets the settlement contract to mean that
15 it can say whatever it wants about Armstrong, no matter how
16 false, obnoxious or evil and that he may not respond.
17 Scientology claims that if he does respond in any way he is
18 liable for \$50,000 in liquidated damages. Scientology, after
19 much forum shopping, and much "fair game," was able to deceive
20 one judge, who did not understand, into accepting its
21 interpretation of the settlement contract and ruling against
22 Armstrong. Scientology interpreted this judge's ruling to mean
23 that Armstrong owed Scientology \$100,000. Scientology at the
24 same time intimidated Armstrong's attorney, Ford Greene, into
25 getting out of the Armstrong case. Scientology had subjected
26 Greene to years of "fair game" which included infiltrating a
27 covert agent into his office to steal his records and cause
28 trouble; hatching a plot with the covert agent to have Greene
killed; having the agent execute false declarations about Greene;

1 filing five spurious bar complaints against Greene; operating at
2 least two of Greene's clients as their own agents and paying them
3 to execute false declarations against Greene and breach their
4 contract with him. The claim by Scientology for \$100,000,
5 Armstrong's being without an attorney, without money, and without
6 the resources and skills necessary to defend himself, brought
7 Armstrong to file for bankruptcy. Scientology has seized the
8 opportunity to file the instant complaint.

9 Throughout Scientology's legal attacks on Armstrong it has
10 intimidated Flynn into not coming forward to assist Armstrong.
11 Flynn is not only Armstrong's attorney, he is his good friend.
12 Flynn says that the contract is evil and that Scientology is
13 evil; and he wants to help Armstrong. Flynn says that he signed
14 a contract with Scientology to not assist Armstrong, and, while
15 acknowledging that his contract with Scientology is illegal, he
16 says that he knows that his life will be ruined even more than it
17 has been by Scientology if he comes forward to help.

18 Armstrong maintains that Scientology's interpretation of
19 the settlement contract is unconscionable and unamerican, and
20 should be opposed with all strength. Because there are dozens of
21 these "contracts" among first hand witnesses to Scientology's
22 criminal and tortious practices, and because of Scientology's
23 "fair game" use of the contract against Armstrong, a terrible
24 injustice is being abetted by our courts, which should be opposed
25 with all strength. Armstrong also maintains that for one party
26 to a "settlement agreement," which is supposed to be essentially
27 a peace accord, to be able to continue to shoot at the other
28 party, who is wounded, has been disarmed and is not being allowed
to defend himself in any way, is not peace at all but a satanic

1 hunting trip. The "settlement agreement" is a permit for hunting
2 humans.

3 Armstrong was paid in settlement by Scientology for their
4 years of psychological cruelty, threat and stalking. Scientology
5 did not learn its lesson but continued its cruelty, threat and
6 stalking of Armstrong, a person already psychologically hurt and
7 altered beyond belief by the cruelty, threat and stalking
8 Scientology promised to cease. Armstrong performed his part of
9 the 1986 settlement; he dismissed his cross-complaint, released
10 to Scientology all evidence from his case, removed himself from
11 controversy, and gave Scientology the time and freedom it said it
12 wanted to cease "fair game." Scientology, knowing that they had
13 compromised and removed Armstrong's attorney, failed to perform
14 their part of the settlement, but continued "fair game" against
15 Armstrong, whom they had psychologically wounded and, they
16 thought, rendered defenseless. Scientology, in their paranoia
17 and schizophrenia, which are the inevitable product of the
18 decision for and prolonged use of neo-satanic "power," failed to
19 consider God, from Whom all healing of minds, defense and victory
20 come.

21 In 1991 Armstrong became a Christian. Armstrong had, since
22 leaving Scientology, come to believe he was guided by God, and he
23 sought to be guided in all circumstances in which he found
24 himself. Once its adherents become sufficiently brainwashed
25 Scientology does not permit them to believe in God, labels and
26 treats anyone who believes in God as "psychotic," and enforces
27 the satanic idea that God is an "implant," a false idea installed
28 by pain and electronics in man's mind to enslave him.
Scientology also teaches that Jesus Christ, the whole Gospel

1 story, and Heaven are implants designed to enslave man, and that
2 only Scientology has the way to free mankind from the enslavement
3 of Christianity or other religious beliefs.

4 Scientology promotes to Christians and non-Christians that
5 it is compatible with Christianity, that it holds the Judeo-
6 Christian Bible as a holy work, and that it has no argument with
7 the belief that Jesus Christ was the Savior of Mankind and Son of
8 God. Scientology has distributed promotional materials
9 containing these representations to every member of Congress, to
10 libraries, to the media, to educators, to judges, and to people
11 of influence across this country. Scientology withholds from the
12 public its actual enforced beliefs about God, Christ, Heaven and
13 the Bible. Armstrong believes this is religious fraud, and
14 dangerous to everyone lured into Scientology, those already held
15 by its brainwashing system, and society itself. Armstrong also
16 believes that Scientology's "creed" is a religious fraud because
17 Scientology, under Hubbard's and Miscavige's control, has never
18 acted in accord with it. Scientology systematically abuses its
19 members civil rights, and seeks to remove by whatever means the
20 same civil rights of its non-Scientologist enemies."

21 Scientology promotes actively and aggressively and uses the
22 public postal system, public forums and public media for its
23 promotions. Scientology uses big name celebrities in its
24 promotions, such as John Travolta, Kirstie Alley, Ann Archer and
25 Tom Cruise. Scientology does not permit any of its celebrities
26 to make public their knowledge of Scientology's anti-Christian,
27 anti-religious inner nature, its fraudulent promises and public
28 lies, abuse of human beings, and dangers to families and
children. Surveys done in the past two years by FACTNet, a cult

1 victims advocacy organization has revealed that while vastly
2 overstating its actual membership Scientology has had an
3 inordinate number of suicides, unexplained deaths and psychotic
4 episodes by people undergoing auditing. If any celebrity
5 acknowledged these evils he or she would become "fair game."

6 Armstrong sees that Scientology uses its tax-exempt wealth
7 to violate his and other civil rights. Armstrong believes that
8 this is not a legal purpose and not a purpose for which tax-
9 exempt funds can legally be used. Armstrong sees that
10 Scientology tricks and extorts huge sums of money from people it
11 gets in its system for something of no value. This money will be
12 used to pay lawyers to attack the same people and those who
13 sought to bring to light or curtail the abuse. Armstrong
14 believes that Scientology obtained its tax-exempt status in 1993
15 by illegal means. Armstrong believes that the Internal Revenue
16 Service and the United States government agencies responsible
17 were derelict in their duties in granting such tax exempt status.
18 Armstrong believes that Scientology's leadership is involved in
19 white collar crime, including securities scams and extortion.

20 Scientology will not acknowledge that God works in people's
21 lives. To do so would be a violation of policy, punishable in
22 "ethics," and being labeled and treated as "psychotic." The
23 attorney executing Scientology's complaint, Laurie Bartilson, is
24 a Scientologist. She has executed several documents in the State
25 case which contain false statements about Armstrong. She
26 attempted through false statements to have him jailed for
27 contempt of court. She is completely under the power of David
28 Miscavige. The complaint is colored by her required hatred of
Armstrong.

1 God in this litigation is pointing out gently that He is in
2 charge, and that satan is a bad belief in which faith should not
3 be put because faith in satan is always betrayed. The undeniable
4 fact is that God led Armstrong through his whole life to here;
5 and there is no evidence whatsoever with plaintiff or anyone else
6 that He will not lead Armstrong from here on. Miscavige and
7 Scientology seek through power to bring into belief the illusion
8 that Armstrong is obsessed with Scientology in order to excuse
9 their obsession with him. They are faced with an overwhelming
10 mountain of uncontroverted evidence that Armstrong gave away his
11 worldly assets because he was so guided by God, and for no reason
12 connected with Miscavige, Scientology or Hubbard. Without a jot
13 of evidence they seek to con the world into believing that
14 Armstrong renounced his possessions to facilitate his intended
15 breaches of their hunting permit. God has used Armstrong for His
16 purposes through a time when Miscavige, Scientology and Hubbard
17 declared Armstrong "fair game," and attacked him out of their
18 paranoid and schizophrenia. They have done everything they could
19 that they thought could be argued as being within the law to
20 attack and hurt him, and to hurt others, some of whom have been
21 sent to him because they were hurt. Armstrong's actions in
22 helping anyone are religiously motivated and completely protected
23 by this country's and state's constitutions. Armstrong's
24 experiences in or out of Scientology are sacred and the
25 expression thereof cannot be suppressed in violation of these
26 constitutions.

27 **GENERAL DENIAL**

28 Armstrong generally denies the allegations in Scientology's
complaint.

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1. Armstrong denies that he has engaged in a pattern of fraud and deceit of any form or nature whatsoever at any time. Armstrong denies that whatever he has or has not done mandates that his bankruptcy petition be dismissed without discharge.

-22-

1 Armstrong lacks the information necessary to be able to admit or
2 deny that in 1994 he admitted under oath that he owned 80% of the
3 shares of the stock in the corporation, and was its president and
4 sole employee. Armstrong denies that, second, while testifying
5 at a meeting of creditors, he asserted that The Gerald Armstrong
6 no longer possessed any assets having any commercial value.
7 Armstrong denies that he at any time failed to satisfactorily
8 explain anything he had been asked to explain if he had a
9 satisfactory explanation to give. Armstrong denies that he
10 disposed of not only the \$1 billion in assets claimed by The
11 Gerald Armstrong Corporation. The loss in value of The Gerald
12 Armstrong Corporation's assets was a direct result of
13 Scientology's evil intention and illegal "fair game" actions to
14 destroy Armstrong's reputation, work and life. Armstrong denies
15 that he failed to satisfactorily explain how he disposed of the
16 \$518,000 he received as proceeds of the settlement of his lawsuit
17 against Scientology. Armstrong testified in detail in the State
18 case, despite such interrogation by Scientology being irrelevant,
19 unwarranted and an invasion of his and others' privacy, as to
20 what he did with the proceeds of the settlement with Scientology.
21 Armstrong denies that he received at least \$15,000 in large
22 increments in 1992 and 1993. Armstrong denies that \$15,000 can
23 be received in large increments; whereas, e.g., \$15 trillion, can
24 be received in large increments. Armstrong denies that he failed
25 to satisfactorily explain how he disposed of \$15,000. Armstrong
26 asserts, however, that such information is irrelevant to this
27 action, and he is not required to provide such information to
28 Scientology or to anyone. Armstrong denies that whatever he has
done or not done renders him ineligible for discharge pursuant to

1 11 U.S.C. sections 727(a)(4)(A) and (5). Armstrong denies that
2 that he admitted under oath that he entered into an agreement
3 with Scientology that he intended to breach. Armstrong performed
4 Scientology's evil contract until Scientology's own "fair game"
5 actions necessitated his responses in self-defense and in defense
6 of others among Scientology's "fair game" victims. Armstrong
7 desired peace and acted peacefully toward Scientology for three
8 years. Scientology, however, did not want peace, but continued
9 to threaten, stalk and attack Armstrong. Armstrong denies that
10 he has repeatedly and maliciously breached the "agreement"
11 entered into with Scientology. Scientology agreed to cease "fair
12 game," but thereafter repeatedly and maliciously "fair gamed"
13 Armstrong. Armstrong denies that his responses to Scientology's
14 "fair game" resulted in the debt to Scientology which Armstrong
15 seeks to discharge. The "success" of Scientology's "fair game"
16 against Armstrong's attorneys, witnesses and friends, and against
17 judges and the justice system, resulted in the "debt." Armstrong
18 denies that he owes Scientology anything. Armstrong denies that
19 whatever he has done or not done renders the illegal debt
20 Scientology seeks to "collect" nondischargeable pursuant to 11
21 U.S.C. sections 523(a)(2) and (6).

22 JURISDICTION

23 2. Armstrong lacks the information necessary to be able to
24 admit or deny any of the averments in this paragraph.

25 3. Armstrong denies each and every averment in this
26 paragraph.

27 PARTIES

28 4. Armstrong denies that plaintiff herein is a California
non-profit religious corporation. Plaintiff is a single body of

1 all Scientologist adherents world wide, all bound by the will,
2 intentions, policies and orders of David Miscavige. Every unit,
3 division, post, position, branch, bureau, network, corporate
4 entity, director, office, as, e.g., Office of Special Affairs,
5 "church," or any named or unnamed part world wide of all of what
6 can "legally" call itself Scientology, and that body of people
7 who may "legally" call themselves Scientologists, are under the
8 complete control and domination of David Miscavige. Scientology
9 and Scientologists are used by Miscavige to carry out his
10 personal desires, including actions against individuals which are
11 illegal and not activities for which the monies of non-profit
12 religious corporations may legally be used. Miscavige's
13 "official" role is that of head of "Religious Technology Center,"
14 which, "officially," was given the trademarks of "Scientology" by
15 L. Ron Hubbard. Miscavige decides what is "Scientology" and who
16 can be a "Scientologist." Any claim by plaintiff that there is
17 not a unity of control between the entity it presents as
18 plaintiff, the other parts of Scientology, and all Scientologists
19 anywhere, under David Miscavige, should be disregarded. The
20 obtaining of the tax-exempt status for plaintiff's several parts
21 in 1993 was accomplished by fraud, extortion and government
22 complicity and/or dereliction of its duties to this country's
23 citizens. Miscavige has publicly claimed that he personally was
24 responsible for the obtaining of Scientology's tax-exempt status
25 from the government.

26 5. Armstrong admits that he is an individual, but denies
27 that he has been a resident of the City of San Anselmo, County of
28 Marin, State of California at all times relevant herein.
Armstrong became a resident of the City of San Anselmo on or

1 about August 15, 1991.

2 **ANSWER TO GENERAL AVERMENTS**

3 6. Armstrong denies that he owes any legal debt to
4 Scientology. Armstrong admits that the State Action is
5 Scientology v. Armstrong, Marin County Superior Court No. 157680.
6 Armstrong denies that eleven claims against Armstrong for breach
7 of contract remain to be adjudicated. There are, according to
8 Scientology's interpretation of what constitutes a "breach,"
9 millions of "breaches" by Armstrong remaining to be adjudicated.
10 Armstrong denies that he is liable to Scientology for an
11 additional liability claimed of \$1,750,000 plus attorney's fees
12 and costs. The truth is Scientology is liable to Armstrong for
13 attorney's fees and costs and for damages as a result of its
14 illegal, tortious, and outrageous "fair game" acts against him.
15 Armstrong denies that Scientology's hunger for a permanent
16 injunction is to prohibit Armstrong from further breaching
17 certain terms of the "contract." Scientology's efforts are a
18 smoke screen to hide the fact, and delay the judicial finding,
19 that the "contract" is illegal and evil. Scientology is seeking
20 to prohibit Armstrong from living his life in peace, and is
21 seeking to destroy him through its "fair game" use of the power
22 of the courts.

23 7. Armstrong admits that he signed Scientology's
24 "contract" in December, 1986. Armstrong admits that it settled
25 his cross-complaint against Scientology, but denies that it
26 settled the litigation between Scientology and Armstrong because
27 Scientology never intended its "contract" to have the litigation
28 settle, nor acted in a way which would allow a settlement.
Scientology used the "contract" as a contract on Armstrong

1 permitting it to continue to attack Armstrong and continue to
2 subject him and its other targeted "enemies" to "fair game" with
3 imagined impunity.

4 8. Armstrong denies that he had been actively pursuing a
5 career as an anti-Scientology "expert" and paralegal. Armstrong
6 is an expert in Scientology's "theology," fraud and its
7 philosophy and practice of "fair game." Armstrong is a
8 paralegal. Armstrong was forced into litigating against
9 Scientology and working as a paralegal for a lawyer litigating
10 against Scientology by its "fair game" attacks and threat to his
11 life and loved ones. Armstrong denies that he ever agreed that
12 he would not disclose his knowledge or experiences in
13 Scientology. Armstrong knew that it was impossible to not
14 disclose such knowledge and experiences, and that the "contract"
15 calling for such psychological enslavement was evil and illegal.
16 Armstrong's attorney, moreover, advised Armstrong that the
17 "contract's" condition prohibiting such disclosure was not worth
18 the paper it was printed on and unenforceable, and that Flynn had
19 also advised Scientology of that fact. Armstrong admits that the
20 "contract" provides that Armstrong is to pay Scientology \$50,000
21 per utterance.

22 9. Armstrong admits that Scientology sued him in February
23 1992 to enforce its illegal "contract," and sought and obtained a
24 preliminary injunction; but denies that the preliminary
25 injunction enforced portions of the "contract." Los Angeles
26 Superior Court Judge Ronald Sohigian rewrote a portion of the
27 "contract," and it was this rewritten portion which was
28 "enforced" by the preliminary injunction.

10. Armstrong admits that, and that he has testified that,

1 in August, 1990, in answer to his prayer to God seeking guidance
2 concerning whatever God sought for him at the time of and in
3 consideration of the Middle East crisis, and generally and man's
4 condition, God put the idea in his mind and heart to give away
5 what he had; i.e, those things the "world" and "Scientology"
6 consider valuable. Armstrong denies that he transferred real
7 property valued at \$530,000 and at least \$35,000 in cash to his
8 friend and lawyer, Michael Walton. In 1988 through 1989
9 Armstrong participated as an investor in the purchase of a lot in
10 Sleepy Hollow, California, and the building thereon of a nice
11 spec house. In early 1990, Armstrong, for various reasons
12 unrelated to Scientology, purchased the house himself, along with
13 Michael Walton, who, Armstrong admits, was his friend and lawyer.
14 Armstrong made a downpayment of approximately \$130,000, and that
15 was his actual equity in the property, which was itself valued at
16 approximately \$530,000 at that time. After the completion of
17 the building of the house, Armstrong, who was then living in
18 another house, which he sold to purchase the Sleepy Hollow house,
19 received the series of threatening telephone calls from
20 Scientology attorney Lawrence Heller which necessitated his
21 becoming active again in his legal and extralegal defense (see
22 History at 13:15-27, supra). At the time Armstrong and Walton
23 moved into the house in May, 1990 Walton had agreed to represent
24 Armstrong in the pending appeal from the Breckenridge decision.
25 Armstrong then had a plan of living life in Sleepy Hollow,
26 running, riding, writing, drawing and other things, such as
27 picking up the world's trash, solving the economy issue, or
28 zeroing in on the Unified Field. The August 2 invasion of Kuwait
by Iraq and the immediate international crisis that followed,

1 televised 24 hours a day in power and detail, greatly affected
2 Armstrong. He admits that as the "world" and Scientology view
3 life, he had already been greatly affected in everything by God,
4 in whom he believed, with whom he communicated, and to whom he
5 prayed and looked for guidance and the courage to do what he
6 believed God called him to do. After being so guided by God,
7 Armstrong merely transferred to Walton, who was already on title
8 in the Sleepy Hollow house, his interest therein. Armstrong
9 denies that he transferred at least \$35,000 in cash to Walton.
10 Armstrong had, at the time of his and Walton's purchase of the
11 property, deposited an amount of cash into a joint checking
12 account intended to cover house expenses and needs for one year.
13 When Armstrong transferred his interest in the house to Walton,
14 Walton assumed the house's loan payments, and all other expenses
15 and needs thereafter. Armstrong, by leaving the approximately
16 \$35,000 in the joint bank account, was attempting to respect his
17 agreement and arrangement with Walton, perform what he saw as a
18 contract, and to ensure Walton had the wherewithal, no matter
19 what happened to Armstrong, to survive in the house and embark on
20 his career. Armstrong admits that in August, 1990 he forgave all
21 debts owed to him by friends and family members, and gave away
22 the remainder of his cash, some \$1500.00. That cash was repaid
23 to Armstrong in many ways since then. Armstrong denies that he
24 asserted under oath that he received no valuable consideration
25 for these transfers. Armstrong has asserted under oath, and now
26 reasserts, that he received the treasures of God, beyond human
27 wealth and understanding, for his small willingness to give away
28 things which have no value. Armstrong denies that he has not
produced any records of any of these transactions, other than the

1 transfer of the real property to Walton. Armstrong produced to
2 Scientology in the State Action each and every document,
3 totalling hundreds of pages, reflecting or concerning in any way
4 each and every one of these transactions.

5 11. Armstrong called his company The Gerald Armstrong
6 Corporation, or "TGAC," or "Teegeeack."

7 12. Armstrong admits the averments of this paragraph,
8 except he denies that The Gerald Armstrong Corporation, or TGAC
9 or Teegeeack was ever known as GAC. Armstrong admits that The
10 Gerald Armstrong Corporation had at one time considerable worldly
11 value.

12 13. Armstrong admits that The Gerald Armstrong Corporation
13 possessed a number of Gerald Armstrong's artistic and literary
14 works, possessed rights to a number of his inventions and
15 formulas, and was in the business of bringing peace and
16 exploiting its assets for commercial and peaceful purposes.
17 Armstrong admits that the business of TGAC was at one time to,
18 inter alia, care for, promote and exploit the works of Gerald
19 Armstrong, but denies that it now has any significant business of
20 any kind, except to attempt to wrap up its affairs in a peaceful
21 manner.

22 14. Armstrong admits that in August, 1990 he divided his
23 100% ownership of TGAC into four equal shares and gave these
24 shares to Michael Walton, Michael Douglas, Lorien Phippeny and
25 Nancy Rodes, and that these people paid him nothing for their
26 shares.

27 15. Armstrong denies that shortly after making the August,
28 1990 transfers he initiated successive, or any, breaches of
Scientology's "contract." The earliest "breach" Scientology

1 alleges in its State Court action is in July, 1991. In February,
2 1990, Armstrong had already publicly exposed Scientology's post
3 settlement "fair game" and Scientology's use of the "contract" to
4 obstruct justice, and had opposed Scientology's efforts to
5 enforce the "contract," in Scientology's appeal from the
6 Breckenridge decision.

7 16. Armstrong admits that he reacquired the stock which he
8 had distributed to Walton, Douglas, Phippeny and Rodes.
9 Armstrong admits that Andrew Armstrong, Anthony Armstrong, Thomas
10 McPherson, Michael Dick, Trevor and Colin Dick and Michael Walton
11 own shares in TGAC.

12 17. Armstrong admits that he is Teegeeack's president, sole
13 director, and only employee. Teegeeack has been suspended and
14 its business and activities are negligible. It does have a
15 single bank account and Gerald Armstrong is the sole signatory
16 thereon.

17 18. Armstrong lacks the information necessary to know if he
18 testified under oath in March, 1993 that he estimated the value
19 of the assets of TGAC to be \$1,000,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000.

20 19. Armstrong admits that he testified at the meeting of
21 creditors in May, 1995 that The Gerald Armstrong Corporation has
22 no present commercial value.

23 Armstrong incorporated TGAC in 1987 and activated it in 1988
24 to be a vehicle for his work in the world. Armstrong is a writer
25 and artist with a number of unique ideas and talents. He
26 believed that TGAC was a funny, loving and potentially
27 commercially profitable idea, and he developed artistic and
28 socially redeeming concepts with this belief in mind. While
doing so, he continued to be aware of Scientology's ongoing

1 hatred of him and its "fair game" toward him and others; yet
2 while continuing to be aware of said hatred and "fair game," he
3 hoped that peace could prevail, and he did whatever he could to
4 make and keep peace.

5 In late 1989, as described above, Scientology brought
6 Armstrong back into its conflict. Much of Armstrong's attention
7 and time thereafter was taken up in dealing with Scientology's
8 threat and the legal actions necessary to defend himself and
9 others in an arena in which he had no formal training, and in
10 which his former attorney had been contracted away from defending
11 or assisting him by Scientology as part of its "fair game"
12 campaign. Nevertheless, Armstrong continued to be hopeful about
13 his and TGAC's future, continued to believe that TGAC had
14 stupendous potential, and did not think, believe or realize that
15 Scientology was stupid enough to seek to judicially enforce its
16 evil "contract." In this, Armstrong admits that it can be argued
17 that he was naive about and underestimated both Scientology's
18 vindictiveness, and the ease with which our courts allow
19 themselves to be used, as Hubbard mandated, to harass.

20 Even after Armstrong renounced his worldly things in August,
21 1990, he continued to believe TGAC had great potential, and could
22 be great fun and commercially profitable for his four friends to
23 whom he had given the company. When Armstrong woke up to the
24 level of Scientology's vindictivess toward him and the level of
25 danger he and anyone connected to him was in, and after three of
26 the owners of the majority of TGAC's stock expressed their fear
27 of "fair game," Armstrong agreed with the four owners to accept
28 back their majority ownership, and to be responsible for the
corporation and whatever was to become of it. Armstrong was then

1 working full time with attorney Ford Greene, under concentrated
2 attack from Scientology, and threatened in every part of his
3 life.

4 In early 1994, after becoming aware of Scientology's
5 increasing and unending overt and covert attacks on his character
6 and reputation, Armstrong accepted that he was completely unable
7 to live a normal or safe life or develop any of his artistic or
8 intellectual ideas. Armstrong saw that if he did develop any
9 such ideas Scientology would do whatever was necessary to destroy
10 or pervert the ideas and threaten or harm anyone with whom
11 Armstrong became involved in the development of his ideas.
12 Scientology has libeled Armstrong internationally, claiming in
13 mailings to countless people in the media, government and
14 artistic circles that he, inter alia, lived a degraded lifestyle,
15 testified falsely, was a heavy drug pusher, is connected to
16 kidnappers, is incompetent, is psychotic and delusory, posed nude
17 in a newspaper, and has AIDS.

18 Armstrong also accepted that Scientology wants him killed
19 and that his life has no worldly future and is in grave danger.
20 In 1984 Scientology's head private investigator Eugene M. Ingram,
21 who works directly with David Miscavige, threatened to put a
22 bullet between Armstrong's eyes. Ingram was at that time
23 involved in corrupting a Los Angeles Police Officer to give
24 Ingram a phony authorization to wiretap and secretly videotape
25 Armstrong, Flynn and other people. Armstrong believes that
26 Ingram participated in Scientology's effort in 1985 to have
27 Armstrong charged criminally by the FBI based on their false
28 statements. In 1986 Ingram participated in an effort to have
Armstrong jailed on false charges. Igram and Miscavige are

1 connected to known criminals, including criminals in prison, and
2 Armstrong believes that it is very possible that Ingram and
3 Miscavige would arrange to have him killed or harmed if they ever
4 got him incarcerated. In 1987 Miscavige had Scientology agents
5 spread the false rumor in Europe that Armstrong is "an admitted
6 agent provocateur of the US government." Armstrong believes that
7 Miscavige's intention behind the fabrication and dissemination
8 of that lie was to facilitate and provide plausible deniability
9 for Armstrong's assassination by "anti-US agents." Armstrong
10 believes that Ingram's concocting and spreading the false rumor
11 that Armstrong has AIDS was very possibly in advance of a covert
12 intelligence operation to somehow infect Armstrong with the AIDS
13 virus. Miscavige and Scientology, using attorney Bartilson,
14 attempted, with repeated motions and pressure, from the end of
15 1992 through July of 1994 to have Armstrong jailed for contempt
16 of court based on their perjury and perversion of the truth.
17 Armstrong believes that Miscavige and his Scientologist and non-
18 Scientologist agents are desperate and that their desperation is
19 increasing. Armstrong believes that because of the bizarre and
20 cruel lengths Miscavige and his agents have gone to and continue
21 to go to destroy Armstrong, they see him as a tremendous risk to
22 their illusion of power, and are driven ever more madly to destroy
23 him.

24 Armstrong has been given a fun way to clean the world of all
25 its trash. He has the way to peacefully end the world's economic
26 slavery and sadness. He has been given the formula for the
27 Unified Field. He believes he has been given the mathematical
28 proof of God's Guidance. These things have untold potential and
hope for mankind. Yet Scientology is doing whatever it can to

1 destroy that potential and deny those hopes for Armstrong and
2 mankind.

3 Scientology has spread the black propaganda in the artistic
4 arena that Armstrong has no connection to art or artists.
5 Scientology denigrates every word Armstrong has ever written. In
6 its publications sent to media everywhere, it calls him
7 incompetent. It has done whatever it could to destroy his
8 reputation. Now that it has done so, and destroyed the potential
9 value and market for his ideas, it claims he is stating falsely
10 that TGAC has no present commercial value. The Gerald Armstrong
11 Corporation depends completely on Armstrong's good name and good
12 will. Scientology has done whatever it could to destroy that
13 good name and good will. Scientology has spent millions of
14 dollars to attack Armstrong's person, ridicule his ideas and ruin
15 his career. Now they spend more to attack him for daring to be
16 beaten by them to a pulp. Now they lament that what they
17 destroyed was worth so many billions of dollars.

18 Armstrong has the formula for the Unified Field, something
19 sought by scientists and thinkers for decades. Scientology
20 spreads the calumny that Armstrong is psychotic and delusory.
21 Armstrong sees that no one in his right mind would believe that a
22 psychotic and delusory person could divine the formula for the
23 Unified Field. Armstrong recognizes that Scientology's attacks
24 and cruelty and years of "fair game" threat have had a deep
25 affect on his mind, and he acknowledges that he is not a rocket
26 scientist. Armstrong believes that if he were to announce and
27 develop his formula, Scientology would destroy his work.
28 Miscavige is jealous of Armstrong's free mind and ideas.
Miscavige's jealousy is reflected by his cruel attacks, his

1 squandering of millions of dollars of Scientology funds, and
2 consuming countless hours of Scientologists' time in the waste of
3 destroying Armstrong. Armstrong believes that he must resolve
4 the Scientology conflict, and that he is called by God to resolve
5 this conflict, before he can safely develop his ideas.

6 Scientology is itself responsible, by its stalking of
7 Armstrong, its black propaganda and its physical threats, for
8 destroying Teegeeack's potential and commercial value.

9 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

10 (Dischargeability of Armstrong's Debts

11 Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. Section 727(a)(4)(A))

12 20. Armstrong incorporates by reference his statements
13 above as though fully set forth herein.

14 21. Armstrong admits the averments of this paragraph.

15 22. Armstrong denies that TGAC was at all times operated by
16 and for the benefit of Gerald Armstrong as his alter ego.
17 Armstrong operated TGAC for the benefit of its shareholders and
18 everyone else on earth.

19 23. Armstrong denies that any failure to include his
20 ownership of Teegeeack on Schedule B was a deliberate omission of
21 a material matter constituting a false oath or account in
22 connection with the case. Armstrong believes that his oversight
23 was a gift from God, which Armstrong was unaware of at the time,
24 to bring him to this point, to cause Scientology to leap at
25 another opportunity to attack and persecute him for God's
26 purpose, and to cause him to write these words to facilitate the
27 resolution of the Scientology conflict.

28 24. Armstrong denies that he failed to disclose his
ownership of TGAC, and denies that at any time he intended to

1 mislead anyone as to his true financial condition or with any
2 disregard whatsoever for the truth.

3 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

4 (Dischargeability of Armstrong's Debts

5 Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. Section 727(a)(5))

6 25. Armstrong incorporates by reference his statements
7 above as though fully set forth herein.

8 26. Armstrong admits the averments of this paragraph.

9 27. Armstrong denies that three large payments total
10 \$15,000. Armstrong asserts that wherever any small payments came
11 from in 1993 totalling \$15,000 is irrelevant and Scientology has
12 no right to that information.

13 28. Armstrong admits that he testified that TGAC has no
14 commercial value.

15 29. Armstrong denies that he has provided no satisfactory
16 explanation for anything, including why Scientology destroys and
17 destroyed Armstrong's life, career, reputation, friendships, good
18 will and great ideas.

19 **THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

20 (Dischargeability of Armstrong's Debts

21 Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. Section 523(a)(2))

22 30. Armstrong incorporates by reference his statements
23 above as though fully set forth herein.

24 31. Armstrong denies that Scientology entered into the
25 "contract" with Armstrong in good faith, and denies that it
26 performed its part in full.

27 32. Armstrong denies that he falsely represented to
28 Scientology that he understood every provision of the "contract."
Armstrong asserts that Scientology knew through Flynn that

1 Armstrong knew that the "contract" was not worth the paper it's
2 printed on, unenforceable and illegal.

3 33. Armstrong denies that he ever said anything about not
4 abiding by the "contract" if it was inconvenient to him.

5 34. Armstrong denies that he put on a happy face at the
6 videotaped "contract" signing in order to persuade Scientology to
7 enter into the "contract" and pay him. Armstrong would have been
8 very happy to not sign. Armstrong signed because Scientology
9 promised to stop its "fair game" against him and everyone else if
10 he did so.

11 35. Armstrong denies that CSI relied on anything but its
12 "fair game" doctrine, including the intimidation and compromise
13 of Armstrong's attorney, in order to concoct and present to
14 Armstrong its "contract."

15 36. Armstrong denies that Scientology would not have paid
16 Armstrong \$800,000 if it had known that Armstrong did not intend
17 to abide by the nondisclosure provisions of the "contract."
18 Scientology did not know what it was paying Armstrong; it could
19 have been anywhere between \$0 and everything Scientology paid to
20 Flynn.

21 37. Armstrong denies that his conduct at the time of
22 signing Scientology's "contract" constituted false pretenses
23 and/or false representations which Armstrong knew to be false
24 and/or which he made with reckless disregard as to their truth or
25 falsity. Armstrong signed to give Scientology peace and freedom
26 which it rejected and chose instead war.

27 **FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

28 (Dischargeability of Armstrong's Debts

Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. Section 523(a)(6))

1 38. Armstrong incorporates by reference his statements
2 above as though fully set forth herein.

3 39. Armstrong denies that he ever hid any assets of any
4 kind. He denies that he ever set out on a course of conduct
5 intended deliberately to damage and harass Scientology or anyone.
6 Scientology is not damaged by anything Armstrong has done.
7 Scientology precipitated and caused Armstrong's responses by its
8 own "fair game" acts toward him, and by engaging him in post-
9 settlement controversy and conflict. Armstrong has done nothing
10 with the intent and purpose of impeding, injuring and destroying
11 Scientology or its "faith." Armstrong has sought to bring about
12 a peaceful resolution of Scientology's "fair game" toward him.
13 Scientology has rejected each offer of peace and every attempt to
14 resolve the conflict.

15 40. Armstrong denies that any of his actions are deliberate
16 and malicious. Armstrong denies that he ever asked any funds of
17 anyone to keep silent. Armstrong denies that he has an anti-
18 Scientology campaign. Armstrong has attempted to defend himself
19 in Scientology's anti-Armstrong campaign.

20 FIRST AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

21 (Failure To State A Cause Of Action)

22 SECOND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

23 (This Court Cannot Enjoin The Practice Of A Profession)

24 THIRD AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

25 (Unclean Hands)

26 FOURTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

27 (In Pari Delicto)

28 FIFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

 (Illegality)

SIXTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Fraud and Deceit)

SEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Estoppel)

EIGHTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Waiver)

NINTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Mistake Of Law)

TENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Mistake Of Fact)

ELEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Conflict of Interest)

TWELFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Duress and Undue Influence)

THIRTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Laches)

FOURTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Impossibility)

FIFTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Frustration of Contractual Purpose)

SIXTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Unfair and Unreasonable Contract)

SEVENTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Lack of Mutuality)

EIGHTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Ambiguity)

NINETEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Lack of Adequate Consideration)

TWENTIETH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

1 (Unconscionability)
2 TWENTY-FIRST AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE
3 (Adhesion)
4 TWENTY-SECOND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE
5 (Hardship)
6 TWENTY-THIRD AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE
7 (Offset)
8 TWENTY-FOURTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE
9 (Liquidated Damages Act As Penalty)
10 TWENTY-FIFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE
11 (First Amendment - Religion)
12 TWENTY-SIXTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE
13 (First Amendment - Speech)
14 TWENTY-SEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE
15 (First Amendment - Press)
16 TWENTY-EIGHTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE
17 (First Amendment - Association)
18 TWENTY-NINTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE
19 (Privacy)
20 THIRTIETH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE
21 (Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing)
22 THIRTY-FIRST AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE
23 (Justification - Defense of Another, Interests
24 of Third Persons, and the Public)
25 THIRTY-SECOND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE
26 (Res Judicata)
27 THIRTY-THIRD AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE
28 (Collateral Estoppel)
 THIRTY-FOURTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

1 (Failure to Mitigate Damages)

2 THIRTY-FIFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

3 (Action Barred By Equity and Civil Code Provisions)

4 THIRTY-SIXTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

5 (Void As Against Public Policy)

6 THIRTY-SEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

7 (The Settlement Agreement Cannot Be Specifically Enforced)

8 THIRTY-EIGHTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

9 (The Settlement Agreement Cannot Be Specifically Performed)

10 THIRTY-NINTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

11 (Due Process)

12 FORTIETH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

13 (Equal Protection)

14 FORTY-FIRST AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

15 (Right to Counsel)

16 FORTY-SECOND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

17 (Public Domain)

18 FORTY-THIRD AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

19 (Privilege)

20 WHEREFORE, Defendant Armstrong prays for relief as follows:

- 21 1. That CSI takes nothing by its complaint;
- 22 2. That Armstrong recover his costs of suit herein;
- 23 3. That Armstrong recover his attorney's fees and costs of
- 24 defending the suit herein;
- 25 4. That the Court award such further relief as it may deem
- 26 proper.

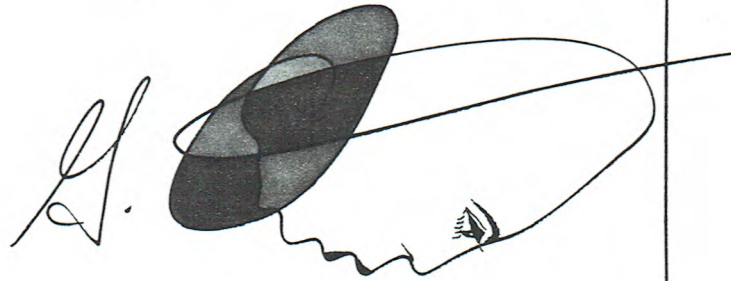
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Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'G.A.', followed by a large, stylized, dark oval shape that overlaps the signature and extends to the right.

DATED: August 18, 1995

GERALD ARMSTRONG

PROOF OF SERVICE

I am employed in the County of Marin, State of California. I am over the age of eighteen years and am not a party to the above entitled action. My business address is 711 Sir Francis Drake Boulevard, San Anselmo, California. I served the following documents:

GERALD ARMSTRONG'S AMENDED ANSWER

on the following person(s) on the date set forth below, by placing a true copy thereof enclosed in a sealed envelope with postage thereon fully prepaid to be placed in the United States Mail at San Anselmo, California:

Andrew Wilson, Esquire
WILSON, RYAN & CAMPILONGO
115 Sansome Street, 4th Floor
San Francisco, California 94104

LAURIE J. BARTILSON, ESQ.
Moxon & Bartilson
6255 Sunset Boulevard
Suite 2000
Los Angeles, California 90028

[x] (By Mail) I caused such envelope with postage thereon fully prepaid to be placed in the United States Mail at San Anselmo, California.

[x] (State) I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct.

DATED: August 18, 1995

Abner Bambi C.M.T.

AKA Louien Phippenger

